United Nations A/69/943–S/2015/440

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 June 2015
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda items 68 (c) and 107

Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 16 June 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Jordan rejects the false allegations and misleading account of the spread of terrorism in Syria contained in the letter dated 12 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Syria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (A/69/937-S/2015/429). Jordan reaffirms its established policy that terrorism is a scourge that runs counter to religious teachings and moral values and must be combated in all its manifestations and regardless of its source. Jordan stresses that its national institutions will continue to spare no effort in fighting terrorism on all fronts and stepping up coordination and consultation among regional and international parties with a view to reinforcing regional stability and security.

We call on the Syrian regime fully and frankly to take stock of the tragic situation of the Syrian people, which is at bottom the product of the Syrian regime's own actions. The regime has committed grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, employed various forms of collective punishment, and targeted Syrian civilians with all manner of weapons, including barrel bombs. We renew our call on the Syrian regime to join efforts towards a political solution, to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions and to cooperate with the United Nations agencies involved in addressing the tragic humanitarian situation in Syria. That would be preferable to hurling accusations at Jordan, which, despite modest capacities, limited resources and the impact of numerous regional conflicts, has played host to close to one and a half million Syrian refugees since the crisis began. Jordan remains eager to find a political solution that preserves the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of

Please recycle

Syria and brings to an end the suffering that the Syrian people has been undergoing for so many years.

We should like to reiterate that the international community must deal firmly with the Syrian regime in order to ensure its compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2199 (2015); the resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolution 69/189; and international humanitarian law and human rights principles.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 68 (c) and 107, and of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Mahmoud Daifallah Mahmoud **Hmoud**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/69/944–S/2015/456

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 June 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 32
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 17 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on 15 June 2015 on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the first North-South Summit and the publication of the June 15 Joint Declaration (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ja** Song Nam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-10073 (E) 240615

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 17 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to bring about landmark turn in improving inter-Korean relations

Pyongyang, 15 June (KCNA) — On Monday, 15 June 2015, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) released a statement to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the North-South Summit, the first of its kind in the history of national division, and the publication of the June 15 Joint Declaration.

Leader Kim Jong Il provided for the Pyongyang summit and adopted the June 15 Joint Declaration, true to the noble intention of President Kim Il Sung who dedicated his life to the cause of national reunification. It was an historic event, which brought about a turning point in improving north-south relations and achieving national reunification, the statement noted, and continued:

The publication of the June 15 Joint Declaration made it possible for the north and the south of Korea to defuse the distrust and confrontation which had lasted for more than half of a century and to greet a new era advancing towards reconciliation, unity and reunification through the concerted efforts of Koreans.

Had north-south relations made steady advances along the way indicated by the June 15 Joint Declaration, eye-opening changes and successes would have been achieved in the drive for national reunification, the desire of the Korean nation.

However, north-south relations were brought back to the era of confrontation of the past, owing to the despicable moves of the Lee Myung Bak conservative group, which totally denied the north-south joint declarations, and that catastrophe has currently reached a grave phase.

Upon authorization, the DPRK Government in its statement clarified the following stand, prompted by the will to save north-south relations from a serious crisis and to bring about a landmark turn in national reconciliation and unity.

1. It is necessary to have a firm stand to improve north-south relations and solve the reunification issue independently through the concerted efforts of the Korean nation.

It is the basic spirit of the June 15 Joint Declaration to solve issues related to inter-Korean relations and the matter of the country's reunification independently through the concerted efforts of the Korean nation responsible for it.

The north and the south should settle all issues arising with regard to improving inter-Korean relations and achieving reunification in line with the interests and desire of the nation with strong national self-respect.

The south Korean authorities should stop soliciting "international cooperation" to hurt their fellow countrymen in the north by relying on outside forces and not leaving the national issue to their tender mercy.

They should come out for improving inter-Korean relations and solving the reunification issue through the concerted efforts of Koreans.

2. The south Korean authorities should not seek the "unification of social systems", inciting distrust and confrontation between the north and the south.

Since differing ideologies and social systems have existed in the north and the south for the past seven decades, any attempt to achieve reunification under one social system would bring nothing but confrontation and war.

The north and the south recognized the common points in the north-proposed federation of lower stage and the south-proposed confederation, in the June 15 Joint Declaration, and agreed to work for reunification in that direction.

The south Korean authorities should clearly understand that the coexistence and co-prosperity of the north and the south, irrespective of ideology and social systems, is the most reasonable and realistic way for national reunification.

3. The south Korean authorities should stop north-targeted war exercises in collusion with the U.S.

The south Korean authorities staged ceaseless war rehearsals against the north, such as Key Resolve and Foal Eagle joint military exercises in league with the U.S., chilling the desire of all Koreans for reunification and scuppering the golden chances for improving inter-Korean relations.

Inter-Korean relations can never improve, nor can the Korean peninsula get rid of the danger of a nuclear war, as long as those military threats and provocations persist.

The south Korean authorities should halt such dangerous acts as leaving the life and safety of Koreans exposed to the war shambles of aggressors as a shock brigade in carrying out the U.S. strategy for dominating the Asia-Pacific region.

There is no need for them to feel any uneasiness and fear of the DPRK's self-defensive deterrence for protecting the dignity, stability and peace of the nation, but they should discontinue acts of treachery against it.

They should put a definite end to all military drills with the U.S. and come out for defending peace and stability on the Korean peninsula through the concerted efforts of the Korean nation.

4. It is necessary to create a climate for mending north-south relations.

Slandering each other is a venomous practice fostering distrust and hatred towards fellow countrymen and such a practice, if unchecked, may lead to physical conflict and war.

The south Korean authorities should not just pay lip service to "confidence-building" and "improvement of relations" but stop all provocations rattling the nerves of the DPRK and slandering it.

The south Korean authorities should boldly remove the legal and institutional barriers blocking north-south contact, visits, exchange and cooperation and create an environment favourable to repairing relations.

5. The north and the south should take practical measures to implement the historic north-south joint declarations.

The June 15 Joint Declaration and the October 4 Declaration are valuable agreements made at the summits of the north and the south for the improvement of

relations and co-prosperity, and solemn promises were made by the north and the south authorities to the nation.

If the north-south joint declarations should be denied and their implementation suspended because of regime changes, no issue can be settled between the north and the south in the future.

The south Korean authorities should not just pay lip service to respect for the June 15 Joint Declaration and the October 4 Declaration but prove it in practice.

The south Korean authorities should bear in mind that they are now standing at a crossroads; either they join hands with the north to repair inter-Korean relations or they will meet the same miserable end as did their predecessors while standing in confrontation with the north to the last.

Consistent is the stand of the DPRK to pave a wide avenue to independent reunification by bringing about a great turn in north-south relations.

United Nations A/69/945–S/2015/449

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
19 June 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda items 33 and 38

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 17 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, dated 16 June 2015, in connection with the decision of the Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *Chiragov and others v. Armenia*.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33 and 38, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-10156 (E) 260615

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 17 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan

16 June 2015

On 16 June 2015, the Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights announced its judgment (merits) in the case of *Chiragov and others v. Armenia* (application no. 13216/05). The case originated in an application against the Republic of Armenia, lodged with the Court on 6 April 2005, by six Azerbaijani nationals forcibly displaced from the occupied Lachin district of Azerbaijan during the Armenian aggression.

The Court ruled in favour of the applicants, recognizing continuing violations by Armenia of a number of their rights under the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, namely, those relating to the protection of property (article 1 of Protocol No. 1), the right to respect for private and family life (article 8 of the Convention) and the right to an effective remedy (article 13 of the Convention). Furthermore, the judgment effectively put an end to the persistent denial by Armenia of its responsibility for the unlawful occupation of and military presence in the territories of Azerbaijan.

In the course of the Court's proceedings, in its usual attempts to mislead the international community and distort the root causes and essence of the conflict, Armenia submitted that its jurisdiction did not extend to the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding territories; that it did not and could not have effective control of or exercise any public power over those territories; that it had not participated in the military conflict in question; that it had not taken part in the seizure of the Lachin district or in any later military actions; and that it did not have any military presence in Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding territories. Armenia further asserted that "the 'NKR' was a sovereign, independent state possessing all the characteristics of an independent state under international law"; that "it exercised control and jurisdiction over Nagorno-Karabakh and the territories surrounding it"; that "the Republic of Armenia and the 'NKR' were different countries", and that "the 'NKR', since its formation, had carried out its political, social and financial policies independently".

In response to these and other allegations submitted by Armenia, the Court noted in particular that the war had started with calls for the incorporation of Nagorno-Karabakh into Armenia and specifically referred in that regard to a joint resolution on the "reunification", adopted in December 1989 by the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh regional council. The Court established that the citizens of Azerbaijan had been forced to leave Lachin as a result of a military attack on the district in May 1992. The Court stated that Nagorno-Karabakh and the district of Lachin and the other surrounding territories were now under occupation and that the international law of belligerent occupation, as laid down in the relevant provisions of the Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907 (Hague Regulations) and the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, applied to this situation.

The Court confirmed its conclusion from the admissibility decision of 14 December 2011, according to which "the 'NKR' is not recognized as a State under international law by any countries or international organizations", thus reaffirming the position of the international community that overwhelmingly rejected that entity and refused to recognize as legitimate the situation created through the use of force against the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, accompanied by the notorious practice of ethnic cleansing and other flagrant violations of the peremptory norms of international law.

Furthermore, having examined the evidence presented, the Court confirmed that "the Republic of Armenia, through its military presence and the provision of military equipment and expertise, has been significantly involved in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict from an early date", that "this military support has been — and continues to be — decisive for the conquest of and continued control over the territories in issue" and that "the evidence ... convincingly shows that the armed forces of Armenia and the 'NKR' are highly integrated". Based on this and other evidence testifying to the political, financial and other dependence of the separatist entity from Armenia, the Court concluded that "... the Republic of Armenia, from the early days of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, has had a significant and decisive influence over the 'NKR', that the two entities are highly integrated in virtually all important matters and that this situation persists to this day" and that "the 'NKR' and its administration survive by virtue of the military, political, financial and other support given to it by Armenia, which, consequently, exercises effective control over Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding territories, including the district of Lachin".

The Court reaffirmed the right of displaced persons to return to their homes or places of habitual residence, and recalled the relevant standards and principles under international humanitarian and human rights law relating to the legal and technical issues surrounding housing and property restitution. In the Court's view, it was not realistic in practice for Azerbaijanis to return to their homes in the current circumstances, which included, inter alia, the continued presence of Armenian and Armenian-backed troops and ceasefire breaches. At the same time, the Court made it clear that the ongoing negotiations within the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe did not provide a legal justification for interference with the rights of the Azerbaijani internally displaced persons, including the proprietary rights that were still valid, and recalled the obligations of Armenia towards Azerbaijani citizens who had had to flee during the conflict. According to the Court, attempts by the Armenian side to extinguish the land rights of the Azerbaijani displaced persons who had fled the occupied territories could not be considered legally valid. Having found the violation by Armenia of the rights of the Azerbaijani internally displaced persons, the Court concluded that Armenia had failed to discharge the burden of proving the availability to the applicants of a remedy capable of providing redress in respect of their complaints under the Convention and offering reasonable prospects of success. For the same reasons, the Court found that there was no available effective remedy in respect of the denial of access to the applicants' possessions and homes in the district of Lachin.

Accordingly, the conclusion must be that, owing to its initial and continuing aggression against Azerbaijan and the military occupation of its internationally recognized territory (Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding areas), the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of citizens of Azerbaijan from the occupied territory and

the denial of their return to their homes and access to their property in those areas, the Republic of Armenia bears full international responsibility for the breaches of international law that have occurred and continue to occur. A key element of State responsibility, and one particularly significant for the present purposes, is the obligation to cease violations, to offer appropriate assurances and guarantees that they will not recur and to provide full reparation for injury. Consequently, Armenia is under the obligation, in the first place, to put an end to the occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan and to withdraw immediately, completely and unconditionally its armed forces from these territories. The implementation of that obligation, which would create necessary conditions for the return of Azerbaijani internally displaced persons, can in no way be considered or introduced as a compromise and, a fortiori, be used as a bargaining chip in the conflict settlement process. It is an established principle of general international law that no territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal, as reaffirmed by Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993), adopted with regard to the armed conflict in question. This understanding also applies to individual rights and freedoms, the violation of which can in no way produce the outcome that was, ab initio, designed by the perpetrator and that would serve for its benefit.

The Republic of Azerbaijan finds it expedient to recall that serious breaches of obligations under peremptory norms of general international law give rise to additional consequences affecting not only Armenia, but also all other States. Those norms include, inter alia, the duties of States to cooperate in order to bring to an end such breaches by lawful means and not to recognize as lawful a situation created by a serious breach, nor render aid or assistance in maintaining that situation. It is therefore critical that the international community insist on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993) demanding the withdrawal of the Armenian occupying forces from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and supporting the return of displaced persons to their places of origin in safety and dignity.

The resolution of the conflict is possible only on the basis of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan within its internationally recognized borders. The territorial integrity of Azerbaijan has never been and will never be a subject of negotiations. Azerbaijan remains committed to the conflict settlement process based on this understanding. The sooner Armenia reconciles with this reality, the earlier the conflict will be resolved and the countries and peoples in the region will benefit from the prospects of cooperation and economic development.

United Nations A/69/946

General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 June 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 118

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Saada Daher **Hassan** (Djibouti)

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to allocate item 118 to all the Main Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective tentative programmes of work for 2015.

2. The First Committee considered the item at its 25th meeting, on 15 June 2015 (see A/C.1/69/PV.25).

3. At its 25th meeting, the Committee decided to reconsider its provisional programme of work and timetable for 2015, adopted at its 24th meeting, on 4 November 2014, and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in its decision 69/520 (see A/69/449/Rev.1).

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted its revised provisional programme of work and timetable for 2015, as set out in the annex to the present report.

Recommendation of the First Committee

5. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Revised provisional programme of work and timetable of the First Committee for 2015

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, approves the revised provisional programme of work and timetable of the Committee for 2015, as set out in the annex to the report of the Committee.

15-09910 (E) 180615

Please recycle

Annex

Revised provisional programme of work and timetable of the First Committee for 2015

Programme meeting	*Dates*	*Number of meetings*
Meeting for the organization of work	Wednesday, 7 October	1
General debate on all disarmament and international security agenda items[a,b]	Thursday, 8 October, to Friday, 16 October	7
Exchange with the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs on follow-up of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Committee at its previous sessions/presentation of reports		
Closure of the list of speakers for the general debate on all disarmament and international security agenda items	Friday, 9 October, at 6 p.m.	
Thematic discussion[c] on specific subjects and introduction and consideration of all draft resolutions submitted under agenda items, including:	Monday, 19 October, to Monday, 2 November (a.m.)	12
(a) Exchange with the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs and other high-level officials in the field of arms control and disarmament		
(b) Panel discussions and exchanges with independent experts		
Deadline for submission of draft resolutions and decisions under all agenda items	Tuesday, 20 October, at noon	
Closure of the list of speakers for the thematic discussion	Thursday, 22 October, at 6 p.m.	
Action on all draft resolutions and decisions submitted under agenda items	Monday, 2 November (p.m.) to Monday, 9 November	6

[a] A rolling list of speakers will be opened about a month before the beginning of the session. Delegations are encouraged to limit their statements to a maximum of 10 minutes; statements on behalf of a group of countries should not exceed 15 minutes. The list will give priority to high-level representatives and should be shared with the Committee regularly so as to increase transparency.

[b] Wide civil society participation is encouraged.

[c] In the afternoon of 22 October, a joint ad hoc meeting of the First Committee and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) to address possible challenges to space security and sustainability will be held, pursuant to resolution 69/38.

Week	*Monday*	*Tuesday*	*Wednesday*	*Thursday*	*Friday*
5-9 October			7 October morning	8 October morning	9 October morning
12-16 October	12 October afternoon	13 October afternoon	14 October afternoon	15 October afternoon	16 October afternoon
19-23 October	19 October morning	20 October morning	21 October morning	22 October morning and afternoon[a]	23 October morning
26-30 October	26 October morning and afternoon	27 October afternoon	28 October afternoon	29 October afternoon	30 October afternoon
2-6 November	2 November morning and afternoon	3 November morning	4 November morning	5 November morning	6 November morning
9-13 November	9 November morning[b]				

Note: The Committee will exercise flexibility on the scheduling of the meetings during the last two weeks of the session without prejudice to the decisions to be taken by the General Assembly at its seventieth session.

[a] In the afternoon of 22 October, a joint ad hoc meeting of the First Committee and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) to address possible challenges to space security and sustainability will be held, pursuant to resolution 69/38.

[b] If necessary.

United Nations A/69/947–S/2015/452

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
17 June 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 42
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 17 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith two separate annexes recording the infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey (see annex I), as well as the illegal use of closed ports by Turkish warships during the month of May 2015 (see annex II). It should also be noted that Turkish commercial aircraft systematically use the illegal Tympou airport.

Furthermore, I wish to inform you that Turkey and the occupation regime illegally issued Notices to Airmen (NOTAMs) regarding the dates of 7, 8 and 26 to 30 May, relating to exercises of the Turkish Air Force and Military Navy.

The actions taken by Turkey are clearly aimed at undermining the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, bolstering the continuing de facto division and upgrading the secessionist entity's status, by claiming a purported airspace over the occupied territory of the Republic. Additionally, Turkey continues to systematically harass civilian and military aircraft within the Nicosia Flight Information Region (FIR) via radio calls. Meanwhile, Nicosia FIR infringements and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus continue unabated. Turkey's policy of persistently breaching international law and defying international rules and regulations puts the safety of international civil aviation at risk, impacts negatively on the stability of the region and causes difficulties for air traffic over Cyprus. On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the continuing infringements of international air traffic regulations and the violations of the national airspace and the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey and appeal for their immediate cessation.

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annexes as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**

15-10160 (E) 300615

Please recycle

Annex I to the letter dated 17 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Airborne violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 May	0850-1110	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia Flight Information Region (FIR) and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia area control centre (ACC).
	1516-1543	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal Tympou airport.
5 May	0917-1201	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	2015-2220	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
6 May	0628-0640	One GLF-5 Turkish aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal Tympou airport.
	0820-0828	One GLF-5 Turkish aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal Tympou airport.
	2310-2325	One GLF-5 Turkish aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal Tympou airport.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2350-2359	One GLF-5 Turkish aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal Tympou airport.
7 May	0837-1100	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	0953-1112	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1254-1323	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal Tympou airport.
8 May	1015-1048	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1030-1210	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
11 May	1107-1300	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
12 May	2028-2232	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
13 May	1052-1153	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1427-1637	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1535-1550	Four F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
14 May	0935-1115	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
14-15 May	2250-0150	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
15 May	1630-1718	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
16 May	1018-1032	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1022-1103	Four F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
18 May	1054-1155	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1115-1132	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal Tympou airport.
	2241-2300	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal Tympou airport.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
19 May	1219-1238	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal Tympou airport.
	1350-1408	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal Tympou airport.
	1844-1858	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal Tympou airport.
20 May	1036-1235	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	2139-2151	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal Tympou airport.
21 May	1053-1125	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1348-1515	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1409-1459	Three F-4 and two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1415-1510	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
22 May	1152-1227	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
24 May	1805-1941	One S-70 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
25 May	0600-0643	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	0620-0646	One S-70 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	0642-1004	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1209-1227	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal Tympou airport.
	1343-1443	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1350-1511	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1407-1501	Two F-4 and two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1732-1745	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal Tympou airport.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
26 May	1024-1140	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1404-1420	One GLF-4 Turkish aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal Tympou airport.
	1920-1930	One GLF-4 Turkish aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal Tympou airport.
27 May	1508-1549	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1530-1615	One AB-412 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
28 May	0942-1002	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal Tympou airport.
29 May	1551-1607	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal Tympou airport.

Annex II to the letter dated 17 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Naval violations

Dates	*Nature of violation*
23-30 May	One AG-6 Turkish net laying ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed ports of Ammochostos and Kerynia.